ABSTRACT

Methods are described for the use of ferritin binding protein and antibodies to ferritin binding protein as the basis for diagnostic methods to identify pathologies consistent with demyelinating diseases including Multiple Sclerosis. In a specific embodiment the distribution of ferritin binding protein, in a sample from a brain biopsy, is used as an index to evaluate histopathological changes consistent with Multiple Sclerosis. In another embodiment, it is contemplated that detection of antibodies to a ferritin binding protein in the brain will provide the basis for an assay to evaluate pathologic immunological changes in patients suspected of having Multiple Sclerosis.